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streets northwest.S. BLATT'S Cigar Store, corner H and First
streets northwest.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city.
Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have
any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the
office, either in person or by postal card.MURAT HALSTEAD is for Clarence Seward
for President. It would be no more than fair
for Mr. Seward to Murat.The New York World, ably supported by a
Washington Sunday paper, is arranging for
the abdication of Queen Victoria. This is
exclusive.JUDGE WYLLIE's speech on the river and
harbor bill in court yesterday was very in-
teresting. His testimony to the bad charac-
ter of the senators and members who voted
for it was very telling.If the petit jury shall find as much reason
to convict the persons recently employed in
this city as detectives, when the trials are
had, as several grand juries have found to
indict, those individuals are liable to have a
hard time of it. Another batch of indict-
ments were returned into court yesterday.The nettle, a growth common to nearly all
of the states, and which has heretofore been
a source of great trouble to farmers, has now
been found to yield a fiber, which, it is
claimed, will supplement cotton in the manu-
facture of cloth. Cloth made from it, on trial,
has been adjudged equal in texture and ap-
pearance to linen.We hasten to lay before our readers the
assurance of the New York Star that David
Davis while in San Francisco, did not abuse
Samuel J. Tilden; also that "he purposely
avoided any reference to politics." As Judge
Davis has never been caught alluding to po-
litics even by mistake, the assurance was un-
necessary. He is running on his total absten-
ence from the luxury of an opinion.The REPUBLICAN a few days ago discussed
the advantages to be derived from technical
schools, both as separate institutions and as
adjuncts to the public school system. In At-
lanta, Ga., a school of carpentry has been es-
tablished for the benefit of industrious and
worthy young men. It is an adjunct of Clark
university, and already several buildings for
farming purposes, a blacksmith shop, dormi-
tory, &c., have been erected.MR. ELLITHORPE, of Chicago, gives some
interesting facts in regard to elevators. He
says there are forty-five thousand in use in
the United States, which fifteen thousand are
in New York city.He computes the danger of elevators for
conveyance forty times greater than that of
railway travel.He thinks this due in a great measure to
the dangerous policy of employing boys and
incompetent men to manage the elevators.If the commissioners really desire to ascer-
tain the responsibility of the companies now
seeking to insure the school and other dis-
trict property, they can easily get at it by
requiring that each applicant publish a sworn
statement of its condition, showing its capital,
assets, income, expenses, and amount of risks
already carried. Or perhaps a better way would
be to require all companies which are not
regularly examined by an authorized exam-
iner to be examined by a competent actuary,
and let his report be published. If it be true,
as is alleged by people who ought to know,
that companies whose capital and assets
amount to less than \$1,000,000 are now carry-
ing risks amounting to over \$40,000,000 in this
city, the people who insure, as well as those
who have a general interest in public prop-
erty, ought to know it. The most hon-
orable people in the world sometimes fail to
do what they have promised and honestly in-
tended to do, and would do if they were able.
It is simply a fair business demand that theymake an exhibit of their ability. Sentiment
is not capital. Let us have a statement of
dollars and cents.

Material or Political Centralization.

That class of persons who have been edu-
cated in the political theories known as the
Jeffersonian school, and whose greatest fear
is expressed in a dread of centralization of
power in the national government, commit a
patent error in discussing these theories from
the standpoint of the past century. Considered
from the standpoint of the advanced
civilization of to-day, it is apparent that the
political centralization has been far less rapid
than what may properly be denominated mat-
erial centralization.Let us take the great railways which bind
the states and all parts of the country in
closer relations, the telegraph which binds not
only states, but nations and continents, to-
gether, and the progress of interstate and in-
ternational commerce, and it will be seen that
the centralization is almost wholly material.This centralization necessarily requires
general legislation from a common head, and
an authority undisputed within the limits of
the organic law, so as to insure the greatest
growth and progress, and the certainty of a
just administration of the laws to all.This may well be applied to the community
of nations which exist throughout the entire
world, in however a more limited sense.
The commercial relations between the great
nations have grown so large and close, and
made them so interdependent, that all willingly
acknowledge and feel the benefits of an inter-
national code. Were Mr. Jefferson alive to-
day it can hardly be doubted that he would,
in the light of the wonderful progress made
in this country since his day, admit that the
growth of federal legislation toward cen-
tralization has been much less rapid than the
centralization brought about by the progress
of science and commerce.

Hottentot Trade.

That the tariff is to be a national issue in
the next campaign is a foregone conclusion.
The democratic statesmen who have been shy
of showing their colors will soon become
courageous. The tariff revision of last winter
committed the republicans to the principles
of that measure. The democrats opposed the
revision, because to do otherwise would have
been an admission that the republicans were
gifted with the same kind and amount of wis-
dom which they had shown in establishing our
union on a solid basis, in providing a good
financial system, in resuming specie pay-
ments, in reducing the debt, and in the gen-
eral management of affairs. The need of an
issue compelled the democrats to resist revision,
and to back water now leaves them
without the issue they sought, and without
any other. They are also compelled to the
issue because the funds to run the next cam-
paign must come from the importer and man-
ufacturers of foreign goods. It is the money
of these people that sustains the New York
and other free trade papers, and they spend it
freely in our elections in the interest of
foreign trade. They have power enough to
force the issue in spite of the democratic
party were that party disposed to shrink.
They will force it. All the circumstances
favor their game. The party will join will-
ingly.The doubt that will arise in the democratic
mind will come from the fear that the labor-
ing men will not be able to see exactly how
the sending of great quantities of British
goods here to supply our markets is going to
give them more to do and better pay. The British
do not stagger at this problem, neither do
their subsidized editors and writers. It is
all easy enough. We, in the United States,
will be able to make goods so much cheaper
under free trade that we can secure the trade
of the Hottentots. These Britons know all
about the Hottentot trade. They have made
goods cheap, and have enjoyed the Hottentot
trade. They would like now to let us have
it if we will only turn over to them a good
portion of Yankee trade in return. They
will spend a few millions to convince us that
the swap will be of vast benefit to our
mechanics.We are told that we cannot sell to the Hot-
tentots now because we do not make goods
cheap enough. Suppose we grant this, still we
are not in any way helped. Are we to make
goods so cheap that we can undersell the Brit-
ons in Africa while the Britons at the same
time are underselling us at our own doors?
They ask us to reduce our tariff on the ex-
press ground that they, under the reduction,
can supply us with goods at a cheaper rate
than our own mechanics do. Their supplying
us depends on this. If they can do this, can
they not do it in the Hottentot trade also?
And if they do, then we shall not get any Hot-
tentot trade. We shall be like the dog in the
fable that seeing the shadow in the water
dropped the real bone to secure it.This talk of promoting our industries by let-
ting in foreign competition is too thin. "By
doing so we sacrifice the market we now have
for the sake of competing with the very par-
ties in other markets at the moment when
they are telling us that but for our tariff we
could not hold the market that we have.
When we are driven by free competition from
our own home market we are at once to set
out to beat them in their old strongholds.
Can the American workmen be fooled into
such nonsense? Yet this is what the free
traders are trying to do. This is what the
democratic party is going to aid them to do.They allege that they can beat us on our
own ground if the tariff is removed, and the
beating is to qualify us to drive them out of
the Hottentot trade. Prof. Sumner sees
this as plain as a pikestaff, but our laboring
men are not likely to see it.

Too Much Discipline.

Some weeks ago when Capt. Ramsay, super-
intendent of the naval academy at Annapolis,
saw proper to arrest and imprison a number
of cadets belonging to the first and second
classes for cheering a comrade, who had been
punished by the superintendent for alleged
bad conduct, the secretary of the navy very
promptly sustained him, and this action was
very generally approved by the public.On the tenth of this month, after the usual
address had been delivered to the graduating
class, the name of S. Dana Green, jr., the
honorary man was called, and as he stepped for-ward to receive his diploma a number of
cadets, following a long-established and
totally innocent custom, cheered him. In an
instant Capt. Ramsay arose excitedly and ad-
ministered a severe rebuke to the cheering
cadets, and ordered all who had so offended to
step to the front. Whereupon twenty of them
presented themselves before the irate super-
intendent, who at once ordered them to be
placed in prison on board the ship Santee.
The order was given and executed in the
presence of the audience, the board of visit-
ors, and many of the parents and friends of
the cadets.It was developed afterward that Capt. Ram-
say had given orders that there should be no
cheering, but in such a low and indistinct
tone of voice as to be inaudible.On this being represented to him he re-
lent and released the young men; but the
occurrence threw a damper over what would
otherwise have been a pleasant ceremony.Capt. Ramsay is no doubt a gentleman of
ability and a good officer, but he is evidently a
martinet, unable to control his own temper,
and therefore not a proper person to be super-
intendent of the academy. There are doubt-
less many places which he could fill with
more honor and pleasure to himself, and
with more service to the country, than the
one he now holds, and a change in the super-
intendency of the naval academy would be
the best solution of the troubles which have
lately occurred there that could be suggested.

The New South.

The material improvement made in all of
the southern states and the wonderful growth
in some of them within the past few years
can hardly be realized by those who were not
informed of the condition in which this part
of the country was left after the war and its
present improved condition. With the excep-
tion of a few localities, society and industry
were fifteen years ago in an almost chaotic
condition.The Southern Lumberman, a most valuable
journal, published at Nashville, Tenn.,
itself an outgrowth of the improved condi-
tion of affairs in that state, has a very inter-
esting article on the subject, from which we
give some extracts:Machinery was comparatively unknown, public
roads were impassable, highways,
intercourse with the outside world was slow
of the few, and even among neighborhoods was
but very meager. Comforts were rare, and me-
chanical industries rare. The masses were un-
educated, and lived lives of comparative in-
dolence. Slavery constituted the principal wealth
of the people, and the slaves performed their labor.
Those who owned plantations stocked with ne-
groes were the nobles, and lived in comparative
luxury. Their plantations were made to produce
cotton, sugar cane, corn, rice, and tobacco, but
they were invariably overworked with debt,
which, added to their owners' want of energy
or opposition to progress, kept them in constant
dread of the sheriff. Merchants advanced
the supplies of meat, clothes, and farming uten-
sils, taking the crops in part payment of their
debt. In addition, mortgages on the property
for the remainder. Nothing for
house use was made on the plantations, and
the indifference of both overseers and owners re-
sulted in incalculable waste. These matters went
along until a few capitalists commenced experi-
menting with railway building. The iron
bands of civilization inaugurated along their
lines wonderful changes. Small villages sprung
up, stores were opened, and the light of the out-
side world was for the first time permitted to
penetrate the benighted densities of the land.
The immediate demand for new articles com-
fort and use necessitated the planting of other
crops than the stereotyped staples, in order to
supply it. The negroes were awakened from
their slumber of ignorance and stimulated to
raise products of their own hands, and when
permitted by their masters to cultivate a few
acres of corn or potatoes with which to trade for
store goods, things they had never dreamed
of existing. Machinery was brought into
the country, with which to gin cotton, grind
sugar cane, and saw lumber for export or
domestic use. Better and more improved
classes of implements replaced the old agricultural
symbols of an almost prehistoric race, and in a
very few years the lovely plantations, unkempt
negroes, carelessly cultivated fields and rude, un-
comfortable dwellings, gave way to the more
elegant and modernized ones. The land owners
appreciated the benefits of the railroads,
patronized them freely, and while enjoying their
advantages, added to the wealth of their prop-
erty. More roads were built, strangers immi-
grated, and the country began to flourish. The
establishment and the era of enlightenment
dawned to brighten as the day by the in-
creased coming in upon the people. Factories
became established institutions in many of the
towns, and though under the disadvantages of
competition with the great manufacturing centers
of the North, they were sufficiently remunerative to permit of their
growth. Slavery, however, was inimical to this
class of industry, and had it continued to exist,
no amount of effort on the part of progressists
could have succeeded in it.The writer then speaks of the war period
and says:This, of course, prostrated every industry, and
caused a famine of ideas, which, to any
degree absolute ruin brought about, and the
time has exemplified the abolition of negro
slavery was the greatest event in the history of
the country, and the one which struck the key-
note of her wonderful present prosperity.The abolition of slavery, however, was inimical to this
class of industry, and had it continued to exist,
no amount of effort on the part of progressists
could have succeeded in it.These remarkable changes from the past to the
present have occurred gradually; they are
scarcely appreciable to those living in their
midst, but were possible for anyone of the past
decades to come to life and see the country now,
he would not recognize it as the south of his
time.THE Richmond Dispatch remarks as follows:
It might as well be understood first as last
that the whites of Virginia do not intend to permit
negroes to be trustees of white schools. This is a
humiliation to which nobody has a right to expect
the superior race to submit.But it does not appear in the Dispatch that
whites can lawfully prevent a negro from act-
ing as a school trustee if duly appointed.
Take the city of Richmond for example. Gov.
Cameron has seen fit to appoint two colored
men on the school board of that city, which
numbers seven or nine. The act was wise
and lawful. It was following old Bourbon pre-
cedents, too, as the public records of other
localities in the state abundantly show. The
Richmond Dispatch cannot scare the 60,000
white readers who voted for Gov. Cam-
eron. How many whites can its editor name
as ready for an uprising on the subject? Why
did not the bourgeois carry Hanover county,
in which Richmond is situated, last month if
the negro trustees are so odious? The read-
ers carried it for the first time.

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

Preparations for a Display on an Unusu-
ally Grand Scale Next September—Lavish
Use of Electric Lights.There is good reason for believing that the
approaching autumn celebration of the Order
of the Oriole will far exceed in brilliancy and
beauty any public demonstration ever held in
Baltimore, if indeed it does not exceed in
completeness of appointment, gorgeousness of
its tableaux, and superb costuming of the
figurantes, the famous pageants of the New
Orleans Mardi Gras festival.In Baltimore, the highest popular interest in
the coming display on publicity is given as to
the subjects, &c., to be illustrated in the
moving tableaux, the work upon which has
been progressing for some time in an im-
mense suburban structure erected for the pur-
pose. The artists and artisans are enjoined
to secrecy, but enough is known to THE RE-
PUBLICAN'S correspondent to enable him to as-
sert positively that the coming demonstra-
tion will overshadow in every respect the
previous festivals of the order, and also to
assure visitors from abroad that there will
be no cause for disappointment. The festival
will continue three days, or more properly
speaking, three nights, and there will be no
daylight, each demonstration in the past
having been found to interfere with
business, and also to detract from the illumi-
nated pageants at night. The great demon-
stration will take place on the evening of
September 21, the anniversary of the battle of
North Point, and the moving panorama
display on that occasion promises to be
magnificent beyond comparison. Some idea of
the extensive scale of preparations being made
may be formed from the fact that all the
magnificent costumes to be worn by the ladies
and gentlemen in the line are the work of
the most distinguished Parisian artists. A
few days ago 250 of these costumes arrived
here from Paris to be worn by the ladies in
the first division of the pageant. The corre-
spondent of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN was accorded
the privilege of inspecting three of
these costumes to-day. They are truly mar-
velous of the costume and millinery art, and
are from the establishment of Minoum, most
celebrated of Parisian artists in such work.
The feathers of twenty-six peacocks were
used in the manufacture of a single one of
these costumes. The effect of the costumes will
be heightened by beautiful crowns of artistic
workmanship. The costumes for the men
are little if any less elaborate. All will
be historically accurate, and the gen-
eral effect cannot fail to present a
magnificent spectacle. Maj. J. C.
Pangborn, one of the leading
spirits in the Oriole order, says that nothing
that money and labor can do will be left un-
done to make the display in every respect the
most brilliant ever seen here, and one that
will reflect creditably upon the artistic taste
and skill of the order. This will readily be
believed when it is stated that the entire route
of the procession will be lighted by electric
lights in colors. In fact the display will be a
revelation to those who up to this time have
appeared to know most about electric light.
The torches to be carried in the procession will
not be torches at all, but clear, sharp electric
lights in colored globes. The lanterns are sent to all
collected by the military companies, Mr.
Pangborn and a local electrician having in-
vented a process of producing the light
which is easily portable, the whole battery
weighing only three or four pounds.
The battery is carried in the knapsack, and
the lamp is arranged to fit in or on the muz-
zles of the rifles. The globes will be in ten
colors. It is said that the strength of current
required to produce the light is so weak that
if the ends of the wires are held in the
hand the effect will scarcely be felt.The plan for one night's pageant includes
a reception of Lord Baltimore, who will ar-
rive by steamer brightly lighted with elec-
tric light. The clock at which the steamer will
land will also be made brilliant by the same
powerful light, and the brilliant procession
above described will be on hand to welcome
him. He will be escorted to a magnificent
banquet in the most cordial terms, and
start on his tour through the city which
he founded so many years ago. In the pro-
cession will be a long line of gay equipages,
headed by the great car of the Oriole, which
has cost \$100,000, and will be a magnificent
display of brilliant with electric light,
and start on his tour through the city which
he founded so many years ago. In the pro-
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cession will be a long line of gay equipages,
headed by the great car of the Oriole, which
has cost \$100,000, and will be a magnificent
display of brilliant with electric light,The Japanese indemnity.
The department of State has recently been
apprised by Mr. Bingham, the United States
minister at Tokio, of the delivery to the gov-
ernment of Japan of the treasury draft
for \$755,000.75, being the amount of the
Sino-Japanese indemnity fund returned to that
government pursuant to the act of congress
approved February 22, 1883. In accepting
this sum the minister of foreign affairs of
Japan, in the most cordial terms, has ex-
pressed his appreciation of his government at the equity
and justice constantly manifested by the
United States toward that of Japan, and al-
ludes with much satisfaction to the present
happy relations existing between the people
of both countries.Alabama Claims.
In the court of commissioners of Alabama
claims yesterday the following cases were
argued and submitted: John J. Curvier, ad-
ministrator; Eben Sears, N. P. Mann, Mel-
vin Dexter, executors; W. G. Reed, adminis-
trator; John R. Curtis, John W. Curtis, ad-
ministrator; G. C. Moore, S. W. Marston,
N. C. Filbert, W. R. Clark et al., N. B. Mans-
field, A. L. Huntington, administrator, and
W. H. Rogers et al. Judgments were an-
nounced as follows: 1,883, Philip F. Patrick,
\$2,885, and Livingston Kelly, surviving
executor of Francis R. Baird et al., \$1,053;
1,099, James J. Lumpkin, \$357; 1,095, James
Quamro, \$75, and 704, Thomas R. Ackland,
\$416.Promotions in Revenue Marine Service.
As the result of a recent competitive ex-
amination, the following named cadets in the
revenue marine service have been promoted
to the grade of third lieutenant, viz: D. H.
Jarvis, of Pennsylvania; D. L. Hill, of New
York; and A. H. Ewing, of Pennsylvania.
These gentlemen passed the examination in
the order named.Reprinting Postal Note Bids.
The bids for postal notes are ordered to be
reprinted on account of an error in calcu-
lating the expenses attendant thereon. Bids
will close June 27, and the orders be issued
Sept. 3.DEPARTMENTAL DRIFT.
Assistant Surgeon Arthur Q. Boyan, of the
marine hospital service, has been relieved
from duty at Chicago and ordered to duty at
Detroit.The meeting of the Hill investigating
committee has been postponed till Friday
morning, in order to afford more time for the
experts.The secretary of the interior yesterday af-
firmed the decision of the commissioner of
the general land office to issue patent to the
Gilded Age mining company.The Treasury department has directed that
imported coal may be taken for fuel on board
a departing vessel either before or after the
expiration of the duties thereon, at the option
of the owner.During the absence of Secretary Lincoln
and Gen. Sherman, Mr. John Tweedall, chief
clerk of the War Department, has been de-
signated to act as secretary so far as relates to
the signing of routine papers.The President has appointed Henry Espartero
to be register of the land office at La
Rochelle, France, and Mr. W. J. Davis, agent
of the United States, Utah territory, vice
Crittchell, whose term will expire July 1
next.The comptroller of the currency has au-
thorized the First National bank of Waco,
Texas, and the Iron National bank of
Garrison, Colo., to begin business, the former
with a capital of \$65,000, and the latter with
a capital of \$50,000.Mr. McDonald, superintendent of the
money order service, has sent out the new
advertisements inviting proposals for print-
ing bank, blank books, and printed matter
for use in the money order business. Bids
for this work will be received until twelve
o'clock on the twenty-seventh instant.The Treasury department announces that
until Sept. 1, 1883, drawback will be allowed
on sugars of the grade of refined loaf, 2 1/2-100
cents per pound; refined white coffee sugar,
2 1/2-100 cents per pound; on all grades of re-
fined coffee sugar, No. 30 Dutch standard and
below, 1 1/4-100 cents per pound, and on sirup
from the above material, 4 cents per gallon.The comptroller recently appointed by the
Treasury department to investigate the al-
leged mismanagement of the women's
children into the United States by agents of
British Columbia have submitted their re-
port, from which it appears that the practice
complained of was not general, although the
commissioner recommends additional vigilance
on the part of the custom officers on the
border, and also on the part of the revenue
cutters stationed at Puget sound.The list of prominent actresses under en-
gagement to the Madison Square theatre for
season includes Agnes Booth, Ada Dyer, Alice
Dunning Liguard, Georgia Cavan, Carrie Turner,
Mrs. Charles Walcott, Ada Gilman, Fannie Reeves,
Annie Russell, Belle Jackson, Carrie Wyatt,
Estelle Clayton, Clara Morris, Marion Blum,
Kate Denby Wilson, Clara Lee, Mrs. E. L. Daven-
port, Mr. Whitin, Clara Jean Walkers, and Dollie
Pike. The leading male actors include George
Clarke, Frederick Bryton, Ed. J. Buckley, Joseph
Whelock, Walden Ramsey, Dominick Murray,
Thomas Whiffin, W. J. La Moine, Charles Wren-
leigh, W. J. Ferguson, C. W. Condit, Benjamin
Maginley, E. M. Holland, and a hundred others.
Over \$500,000 have been paid the past year in
salaries by this management.

BRIEFS FOR BREAKFAST.

THE PREVAILING PARASOL.
The pretty maiden made her way
Into the dry goods store;
Her cheeks revealed the rose's away,
The happy look she wore
Betrayed the fact that she
Had color left to fly
Than fingering gold and
She did not wish to buy.Apost the stocking stand she went,
The silk department, too;
Back to the rear her steps were bent,
Where were exposed to view
A varied stock of large
And small umbrellas,
In blues and greens and
Pinks and daisies and yellow.Unto the clerk with the mouseth
And click and shining pol,
She said, in manner very rash,
"I want a parasol."
"What color, Miss?" with
Melting smile, he said.
She softly murmured, "Any,
So it's red."SENATOR CAMDEN'S wealth is estimated at
\$100,000.
CONGRESSMAN Goff is building a \$50,000
house at Clarksville, W. Va.LORD DUFFERIN has been decorated with
the grand cross of the Order of the Bath.
EMMA TUBERNY receives \$5,000 for seven
concerts with Mr. Thomas in San Francisco.JAMES A. HARRIS, the orange king of
Florida, received \$5,400 net for his orange crop
this year.THE Brooklyn Philharmonic orchestra
numbers 121 men. The annual receipts have gone
from \$15,000 to \$30,000 in five years.MRS. MARIA B. JOHNSON, one of the most
distinguished southern writers, is about to re-
move to New Orleans, in which city she will per-
manently reside.The tenth christening in De Lessep's
family is liable to come off some time next year.
He seems to be equally successful in engineering
a canal or a family.—Exchange.ACCORDING TO MR. F. H. KING, of the Wis-
consin state survey, the birth population of the
state is 3,255,000, consuming an aggregate of over
twenty-one billion insects every season.THE San Francisco Bulletin gives publicity
to a report that Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, who has
been visiting Salt Lake, Utah, has become a con-
vert to the cause of the saints and polygamy.A LUNCHEON was recently given by a New
York lady to the pet dogs of the ladies in her
circle of acquaintance, which were sold at a
circle of \$200. The dainties were served on delicate
porcelain plates.THE anti-gambling reform movement has
extended diagonally across the country from
Maine to Texas. In the latter state it has swooped
down on sundry saloons which have irrespon-
sibly speculated in chances.THE Illinois legislature is trying to fix the
rate of births in the spring, and the house has
passed a bill making the maximum price of a
lower berth \$1.50, upper berth, \$1, and state room,
\$3. Another inflation of Pullman stock is due.BISMARCK'S bid of \$1,000,000 cash for the
territorial capital of Dakota was accompanied by
a guarantee of responsible citizens that 160 acres
of the tract would sell for \$30,000, making the
bid practically \$4,000,000 and 160 acres of land.MR. VERNON, Ky., boasts of a tough old
person by the name of Jim Beldewell, who a
noted desperado of the Jesse James type, who
credited with the commission of innumerable mur-
ders, barn-burnings, horse stealings, and other
crimes."THOMAS A. HENDRICKS has been seen re-
cently pushing a lawn mower in front of his re-
sidence at Indianapolis," says an exchange. We
shall next hear that Mr. Hendricks has been
a cord of wood before breakfast the other morning.—
New Orleans Picayune.A FOREIGN JOURNAL announces that King
Louis of Bavaria is getting very stout, much to his
annoyance, and, as he wishes to disguise the fact
from his subjects, all his photographs, particularly
the recent ones, are being retouched to destroy all
appearance of stoutness.EDGAR A. POE'S former home at Fordham,
N. Y., was bought by Milton Strang, an heir of the
estate, on Saturday for \$7,700. The cottage is
among old trees and by the road, the walls of which
are most covered. There Poe wrote "The Bells,"
"Annabel Lee," and other pieces.This mayor of Baltimore has received a
letter from the authorities in Paris making in-
quiry as to the death of Joseph Bonnet, which he
thought to have occurred in Baltimore in 1870.
Bonnet, it is said, left a valuable estate in France,
the heirs to which are now being traced up.BALTIMORE is threatened with a big sen-
dall. Two young men have been arrested for
sending improper circulars through the mails,
and several persons of high degree who answered
them have been summoned as witnesses. Great
efforts are being made to have the matter quietly
adjudged.JAY GOULD'S steam launch, which is to be
used with the yacht Atlanta, to carry passengers
up small rivers and over shoal spots, not naviga-
ble by the larger vessel, is thirty feet in length,
and is composed mainly of rosewood and mahog-
any, richly ornamented with brass trimmings
and heavily molded. The launch was built at